FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 229 *28 November 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

C.A. Defense Council Studying Nicaragua-Costa Rica Rift A 1
Opening Session of LAES Ends Inconclusively A 1

ARGENTINA

Spanish King, Queen Arrive for Official Visit B 1
King Addresses Argentine People B 1
President Videla's Welcoming Statement B 1
King Juan Carlos Will Not Mediate Beagle Dispute B 2
Commission of 25 Urges Release of Detainees B 2

BOLIVIA

Appointment of Finance Minister Completes Cabinet C 1
General Salmon Replaced as Armed Forces Chief C 1
Regime Withdraws Some Ambassadorial Appointments C 1
Minister Views Government's Economic Development Policy C 2
Regime To Examine Military-Peasant Pact C 2
Anaya Denies Knowledge of Chilean Spy Ring C 3
Topics Prepared for River Plate Basin Meeting C 3
Briefs: FSB National Assembly; Shipment Through Chile Resumed; Medium Size Mining Companies C 4

BRAZIL

Oil, Nuclear Technology Pact Signed With Venezuela D 1
NUCLEBRAS Obtains $75-Million European Loan D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Nov]
New Site Reportedly Selected for Third Reactor D 2
Bethlem, Three Other Generals Placed in Reserves D 2
Briefs: MOVIMENTO Copies Seized D 2

CHILE

President Pinochet Speaks on Economic, Social Progress E 1
Catholic Church Sponsors Human Rights Symposium E 2
UN Human Rights Group Reports on Situation in Chile E 2
Report To Be Studied E 2
Pinochet Views Symposium, Report E 3
Pinochet Interview [LA NACION 19 Nov] E 3
Foreign Minister Comments E 4
Cubillos Reviews Nation's Diplomatic Policy E 5

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Comments on L.A. Dictatorships, Integration F 1

PARAGUAY

MOPOCO Exiles Begin Anti-Stroessner Campaign H 1
[HOY 26 Nov]
Denied Return to Paraguay [HOY 17 Nov] H 1
Colorado Party Leader Scores MOPOCO 'National Agreement' H 2
[LA TRIBUNA 20 Nov]

PERU

Teachers Strike; Students Clash With Police J 1
Spanish Monarchs' Visit Begins in Lima J 1
Two-hour Meeting J 1

VENEZUELA

Government's Attitude Toward Bolivia Unchanged L 1
President Perez Agrees To Accept Cuban Prisoners L 1
Nicaraguan Congressional President Visits Perez L 1
Perez Denies Sending Aircraft to Costa Rica L 2
Consalvi Accuses U.S. News Agency of Favoring Somoza L 2
Perez Meets Costa Rican Public Security Vice Minister L 2
Perez Comments L 3
Radio Continente Says Army Ready To Aid Costa Rica L 3
Energy Minister Relates OPEC Consensus on Price Increase L 4
Government Accused of Pressuring Colombian Emigres in Campaign L 4
AD Official Denies Coercion L 5
News Media Bulletins on Electoral Process Restricted L 5

MEXICO

Lopez-Portillo Proclaims Opening Toward Opposition M 1
PEMEX Director Cites Production, Reserve Figures M 1
Briefs: Annual Economic Growth M 1

PANAMA

Torrijos Says No Panamanian Troops in Costa Rica N 1
Foreign Minister Voices Support for Costa Rica N 1
Brazilian, Israeli Embassies Here Deny Arms Sale to Somoza N 3
Newsman Asked to Join FLSN as 'War Correspondents' N 3
Royo Speaks at Democratic Revolutionary Party Rally N 3
Panamenist Party Meeting Analyzes Activities [CRITICA 27 Nov] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

OAS Mission in Las Vueltas Investigating Border Incident P 1
More Nicaraguan National Guardsmen Arrested P 1
Radio Reloj Reports Sandinist-National Guard Clashes P 2
Commentary Appeals for U.S. Help in Ousting Somoza P 2
PLN Offers Government 'Battalion' of Military Experts P 3
Liberation Party Commission Created To Aid Public Force P 3
Briefs: Banana Exports; Unemployment Statistics; New Labor Union Secretary; Nicaraguan Refugee Committee P 3

EL SALVADOR

'Mysterious' Explosion Kills Three in El Playon P 4
FPL Claims Credit for San Miguel Bombings P 4
Briefs: PRC Cotton Purchase P 4

NICARAGUA

International Mediators Threaten To Leave in 72 Hours P 5
Government Rejects Mediators' Deadline P 5
FAO Asks U.S., OAS To Condemn Nicaraguan Regime P 6
CP Secretary General Calls for Unity Against Somoza P 6
Commentary Denounces Costa Rica's Carazo P 7
Costa Rica Obstructing CACM Loan to Nicaragua P 7
World Banks Warned of Possible Delays in Repaying Debts P 8
Report on Material Losses in September Fighting P 8

CUBA

Local Religious Groups Favor Castro-Exiles Dialog Q 1
Iser Mojena Demands Israeli Withdrawal From Occupied Lands Q 1
Arnaldo Milian Castro Praises Cattle-raising Achievements Q 1
Sugar Mill Gas Pipeline Inaugurated in Havana Province Q 1
Machado Ventura Meets With Soviet Delegation Q 2
Delegations Arriving for CTC Labor Congress Q 2
Angolan Workers' Delegation Q 2
Yugoslav Delegation Named Q 2
Arrival of Angolan Delegation Marks Talks' Opening Q 3
Delegation Members Q 3
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 3
Jamaican Minister Bertram Arrives En Route Home Q 3
High-level Official's Visit to Czechoslovakia Reported Q 4
Reception in Prague Q 4
Zahradnik, Domenech Benitez Attend Party Q 4
Return Home Q 4
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Romania Q 4
Activities of Visiting Bulgarian Party Official Reported Q 5
Press Conference Held Q 5
Agreement Signed Q 5
Castro Receives Kubadinski Q 6
Kubadinski Visits Livestock Farm Q 6
Guinea-Bissau Delegation Tours Isle of Youth Q 6
Briefs: FMC National Meeting Q 6

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Space Research Corporation To Leave Country S 1

JAMAICA

Tourism Marketing Plans With Cuba Reported S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Nov]

C.A. DEFENSE COUNCIL STUDYING NICARAGUA-COSTA RICA RIFT

PA232158Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Nov (AFP)--The permanent commission of the Central American Defense Council [COPECODECA] has declared itself in permanent session to analyze the conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, according to a report issued in this city. However, official circles remain silent and have avoided giving any information in this respect. The COPECODECA meeting is being held at a secret location.

OPENING SESSION OF LAES ENDS INCONCLUSIVELY

PY211955Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[By Robert Mainard]

[Excerpts] Punta del Este, Uruguay, 20 Nov (AFP)--The establishment of a Latin American front to participate in a new economic order with the European Economic Community [EEC] seemed to be seriously endangered here today at the opening of the consultation meeting of the Latin American Economic System [LAES], according to observers. The opening session did not have much of a spirit for dialog.

Only 15 of the 25 Latin American countries which make up the organization, created 3 years ago after the Panama agreement, came to the meeting in Punta del Este, which was inaugurated at the ambassadorial level.

The work session, which was scheduled to last 2 and 1/2 hours, was suspended after 12 minutes despite the efforts of LAES Permanent Secretary Jaime Moncayo Garcia, when he realized that the meeting was not going to be successful.

Cuba was the only country to present its position--a very well-known one, at that--in a very brief appearance by Roberto Vizcaino, legal director of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Havana government.

The Cuban representative attacked the restrictive measures imposed by the community, especially those concerning sugar. He again denounced tariff discrimination and health rules which pose difficulties for the sale of agricultural products in the Old World.

As a solution to this problem he suggested the complete elimination of all existing restrictions.

Jaime Moncayo, IAES permanent secretary, stated in his opening speech that the establishment of a new economic order between Latin American countries and the EEC does not depend exclusively on the community. In fact, maybe it does not even depend on them in a very significant way. The first responsibility for achieving this goal lies mainly with Latin America. He stated that this meeting opens a new phase of cooperation and understanding among Latin American nations, based on common and united action to establish the measures necessary to create the instruments for negotiation which are now lacking.

Moncayo believed that the stand taken by several EEC countries has been contrary to the majority of the hopes and demands of developing nations, "passive elements in international economic relations."

He concluded by saying that in order for Latin America to actively participate in the new international economic system we should confront industrialized nations with a group of goals and policies of regional scope.

SPANISH KING, QUEEN ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA262053Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (AFP)--King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia arrived here today at 1735 (2035 GMT) on a 5-day official visit. Their arrival was 35 minutes behind schedule.

King Addresses Argentine People

PA262154Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1316 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (EFE)--Spanish King Juan Carlos I, who will arrive today, Sunday, in Argentina, has sent a televised message to the Argentine people. In it he said that "at this moment of great tension in the world, the sister countries should set a living example of permanent and peaceful dialog and understanding."

In the televised message broadcast by Buenos Aires stations, Juan Carlos I said: "We have shared your moments of success and we have also shared your sorrows." "Spain is proud," the king continued, "that so many of its children have formed part of the Argentine nation and of their efforts contributing to achieve prosperity in their new country."

"Spain is proud," he added, "of each new triumph attained by an Argentine in the world panorama, just as if it were one of its own sons, and is pleased at your achievements in the worlds of letters, science, sports and arts."

"The queen and I are looking forward to the days we shall share with you. We want to be close to the Argentine people and to express the affection that all the Spaniards feel for your people," he added.

The royal couple's 5-day visit will provide an opportunity for the signing of 5 bilateral agreements to expand relations, which have grown noticeably during the last 2 years.

President Videla's Welcoming Statement

PY271758Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] The king and queen of Spain arrived yesterday afternoon as guests of the Argentine Government. The king and queen arrived in Argentina on the last stop of a tour throughout Latin America, which included Mexico and Peru. They will stay in our country until next Thursday, during which time they will attend several activities, including receptions by the Spanish community in this country.

The king and queen arrived at 1740 at the Ezeiza International Airport yesterday. They were received by President Jorge Rafael Videla, his wife, and a committee of honor made up of civilian, military and church officials. After the protocol welcome, the national anthems of the two countries were played and President Videla delivered the welcome speech.

[Begin Videla recording] This is a day of rejoicing and profound emotion for all Argentines. Since time immemorial we have been accompanied by the image of Spanish navigators, conquerors and missionaries who carried out the great task of bringing Christianity and civilization and conveying their spirit to a fertile land. This is a long history of heroism, of Spanish greatness [words indistinct]. This is a memorable day on which all Argentines are displaying their affections, aware of the importance of this visit and what it means for the future.

This is the first time that we have received a Spanish king on our soil. On this occasion, when there is a great hope for a common destiny, I am pleased and feel honored to extend to your majesties the most cordial welcome in the name of my people and government. [end recording]

King Juan Carlos answered Videla's welcome speech in the following manner:

[Begin Juan Carlos recording] I want my first words to be an emotional greeting to the Argentine people. For the Spanish people, the name of Argentina has a profound meaning, that of a land full of hope. [passage indistinct] As the king of Spain, I come here to thank you for the welcome you have always given to every Spaniard. The brotherhood linking our two countries has become a national tradition, and you have won our thankfulness and admiration for it. I come to Argentina to give testimony of this unbreakable friendship which, as time passes, is growing stronger between our two peoples.

KING JUAN CARLOS WILL NOT MEDIATE BEAGLE DISPUTE

PY271923Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (AFP)--Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja y Aguirre stated today that King Juan Carlos of Spain will not mediate in the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel.

No request has been made, said Oreja y Aguirre in answer to a question after a meeting he held with Argentine Foreign Minster Carlos Washington Pastor.

COMMISSION OF 25 URGES RELEASE OF DETAINEES

PY212008Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (AFP)--The members of the executive board of the Commission of the 25 today asked the labor minister, Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, for the release of all those detained at the disposition of the executive branch. In making their presentation during a meeting held this afternoon in the minister's office, the union leaders emphasized that this measure is necessary for us to have a Christian Christmas, without political or union prisoners. At the same time, they presented a series of demands, such as a massive salary increase and the normalization of union activities.

The following persons participated in the meeting: Roberto Garcia (taxidrivers), Fernando Donaires (paper industry workers), Enrique Mico (garment industry workers), Ramon Valle (insurance workers), and Carlos Cabrera (mining industry workers). At the end of the meeting, they denied that the minister had invited them to take part in the intervention advisory commission of the General Labor Confederation [CGT].

Fernando Donaires, who was the group's spokesman, indicated that they also presented the union sector's disagreement with the official economic policy, whose failure, he emphasized, "is proven by uncontrollable inflation."

The subject of the conference of labor ministers from the entire hemisphere to be held in Lima, which will be attended by an official delegation of the Commission of the 25, was also discussed during the meeting.

Union sources also indicated that a similar meeting between the minister and the National Labor Commission [CNT] may be held tomorrow.

APPOINTMENT OF FINANCE MINISTER COMPLETES CABINET

PY271332Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The new finance minister, (Wenceslao Alba), will be sworn in this afternoon and is the final cabinet appointment. (Alba) was president of the Central Bank and the American-Bolivian Bank and has a wide experience in the banking business. He is currently the president of the association of banks and financial institutions of our country.

It was also announced that the new minister of urban development and housing, Capt Alberto Saenz, who was the prefect of Pando Department and president of the Northeast Development Corporation, will be also sworn in this afternoon. The swearing-in ceremony will be headed by President David Padilla Arancibia at government house.

Interior Minister Raul Lopez reported to the press that the people of Santa Cruz are very pleased with the appointment of Col Miguel Ayoroa Montano (ret) as the new prefect of the department, and the appointment of Col (Hugo Munoz Rodriguez) as the new mayor of Santa Cruz. The interior minister also pointed out that according to reports received from officials throughout the country, complete tranquillity prevails and normal activities are being carried out.

GENERAL SALMON REPLACED AS ARMED FORCES CHIEF

PY271349Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The president, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, has ordered the replacement of Gen Angel Salmon as commander in chief of the armed forces and has appointed Gen Victor Castillo Suarez, current military attache in Washington, to replace General Salmon.

Gen Victor Castillo Suarez will be sworn in as commander in chief of the armed forces along with the other members of the high military command during a ceremony to be held in Miraflores army headquarters. The swearing-in ceremony will be headed by the president of the military junta, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, in the presence of ministers, generals, admirals and officers of the La Paz military garrison.

Gen Victor Castillo was the military attache in Washington and will replace Gen Angel Salmon, who is recovering from an illness, as commander in chief of the armed forces. It is still not known who will be appointed chief of staff of the armed forces command, a position which was held by Gen Jose Antonio Rojas Montalvo.

REGIME WITHDRAWS SOME AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

PY251911Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The military government presided over by Gen David Padilla hopes that within the next few hours several countries will express the desire to continue diplomatic relations with Bolivia, indicated Foreign Minister Raul Bothelo Gosalvez after his meeting with the chief of state.

Bothelo said that he went to the government house to report to the president on routine matters.

Regarding the appointment of new ambassadors, Bothelo said:

[Begin recording] At the instructions of the president, all previous appointments are suspended. Certain appointments will be reconsidered and new ones will be made. We want to send people abroad with diplomatic training [words indistinct]. [end recording]

This means that the following ambassadors have their appointments suspended: Walter Rio Gamboa to Brazil, (Raul Moraturit) to Spain, and Boris Marinovick appointed to Italy.

The Foreign Ministry will also review former appointments such as former peasant leader Oscar Cespedes Sotomayor, who is now Bolivian consul in Barcelona. [passage indistinct]

Regarding the announcement made in Buenos Aires by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez that he will come to Bolivia, Bothelo said that General Banzer will arrive on Monday. General Banzer requested authorization to make his trip and meet with the chief of state.

MINISTER VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

PY271715Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Capt Oscar Pamo, minister of industry, commerce and tourism, said yesterday that the armed forces will return to their quarters on 6 August 1979 after handing over the government to the person elected president by the Bolivian people.

He pointed out that the government has concrete projects to carry out, and that one of these projects is to give impetus to industry. He said that the government will implement a policy of industrial development because this is a process which can never be stopped. He said he will pay special attention to the automotive program aimed at benefiting the country, and that this policy will be based on realistic planning considering the internal and external market.

He said he will carry out a policy of open dialog with enterprises, technicians and organizations involved with the country's automotive policies. Regarding industry and commerce, he said that evaluations, analysis and research will be carried out aimed at implementing positive guidelines for the economic stabilization of the country.

REGIME TO EXAMINE MILITARY-PEASANT PACT

PY251322Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] The continuation of the military-peasant pact will be examined by the new military government. The rights of the national majority sector will, however, be respected. This has been asserted by the new agriculture and campesino affairs minister, Rolando Saravia.

The following reply was given by the new minister when he was asked if one of the measures would be the depoliticization of the peasant zones of the country.

[Begin recording] Well, this is in fact a personal question of the peasant. I sincerely believe that the government will protect the majority sectors of the nation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, under no circumstances. Our main task is the constitutionlization of the country, basically, so that the armed forces can return to their barracks and their specific duties.

ANAYA DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF CHILEAN SPY RING

PY222051Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry does not have any reports about the discovery of a spy ring announced by Bolivian officials in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

After having heard the report by the Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz and having read the reports published in the La Paz morning paper about the discovery of a spy ring organized by the Chilean Government, Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya Arze stated:

[Begin recording] Yes, I have learned that you have received that report, but I have no official knowledge. I do not know from where the news appears, but it is not the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct]. It is the armed forces or the Interior Ministry. We have no official knowledge. We will depend on the help or cooperation from the officials who are in charge [words indistinct]. [end recording]

He said that his ministry will appraise the situation in the border areas on the basis of the reports published by the news media. The foreign minister admitted that there are constant border incidents which have been reported in the last few days.

[Begin recording] Those border incidents should not cause any alarm. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

He concluded by stating that the national border commission continues pursuing its work according to instructions received from the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, the Chilean consul in Santa Cruz de la Sierra has neither denied nor admitted that a spy ring, organized by his country in Bolivian territory, has been discovered. The newsmen of that city have tried to talk with the Chilean representative regarding the rumors of the discovery of a Chilean spy ring. He recognized, however, that he had discussed affairs of state in his contacts with Bolivian officials, not explaining their nature. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz:

This morning (Raul Martone), Chilean consul in Santa Cruz, visited the prefect, Edin Cespedes Cosio, with whom he stayed for half an hour. After the meeting, the newsmen tried to obtain an interview with the Chilean consul, who responded to the questions by stating only: I am also a newsman and I can make no statements because I have discussed affairs of state. The consul avoided the local press and left the prefecture in a hurry.

The prefect stated later that the consul's visit was one of protocol. It was learned, however, that the [Chilean] official visited the prefect in connection with the alleged spy ring operating here and whose discovery led to the expulsion of eight Chilean citizens last Monday. [end recording]

TOPICS PREPARED FOR RIVER PLATE BASIN MEETING

PY231726Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Bolivia will propose eight development projects for the River Plate Basin at the 10th foreign ministers conference to be held in Punta del Este.

The meeting, which will start on 4 December, is to be attended by foreign ministers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. During the meeting the agenda, which at present is being studied by each government, will be extensively discussed.

It was learned from official sources that Bolivia will propose the enforcement of policies promoting projects for the establishment of basic infrastructure, particularly those involving transportation and communication.

Bolivia will propose a plan for the better use of water and other natural resources in the area. It will also propose the enforcement of regional cooperation methods to achieve gradual progress in the solution of problems in the areas of health, education and basic services. Bolivia will reassert its decision to fulfill a joint integral study of the River Plate Basin for the implementation of multinational, bilateral and national development programs in the region.

Among the specific programs which have been submitted are construction of the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba railroad, construction of the Santa Cruz-Sao Paulo gas pipeline, and studies on the Santa Lucia River Basin.

Bolivia will of course insist on an integral study of the Bermejo and Pilcomayo Rivers, modernization of the Buenos Aires and Montevideo Ports and permission to operate at the Asuncion Port in Paraguay.

BRIEFS

FSB NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] of Gaston Moreira will hold its national assembly on 25 and 26 November in La Paz. This assembly will study the participation of FSB in the political process as of 21 July 1978. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 November 78 PY]

SHIPMENT THROUGH CHILE RESUMED--Santiago, Chile, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has resumed shipment of freight through the Antofagasta-La Paz railroad after suspending operations through that railroad for disagreement with the increase in tariffs ordered in November 1977. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Nov 78 p 13 PY]

MEDIUM SIZE MINING COMPANIES--Mining production of medium size Bolivian companies reached $136,623,796 in 1977, 28 percent of total national production, which accounts for an increase of 39 percent compared with 1976. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Nov 78 p 3 PY]

OIL, NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY PACT SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

PY242044Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Nov (AFP)--Brazil will aid Venezuela in the field of nuclear energy and will also increase its purchases of Venezuelan oil next year, according to a joint communique signed by both countries here today. The document is signed by Valentin Hernandez Acosta, the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, and his Brazilian colleague, Shigeaki Ueki. The document calls for Brazilian technical assistance for Venezuela in the search for radioactive minerals and the planning of nuclear plant construction.

Hernandez Acosta stated: We are very interested in Brazilian efforts in the nuclear field. Brazil offered to help us in locating radioactive minerals (uranium) and in training technicians in order to build the first Venezuelan nuclear plant in the 1990's. The minister added that until now Venezuela has entered into only one nuclear cooperation agreement, with the FRG, to study the possibility of implementing this type of energy in the exploitation of the heavy oil deposits in Orinoco.

The joint communique added that Brazil will increase imports of Venezuelan oil from 30,000 barrels daily to 50,000 barrels daily next year, in addition to buying 30,000 tons of lubricants in 1979. Venezuela will study the possibility of purchasing tubes and oil equipment made in Brazil, while the two state oil companies, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation], increase commercial relations.

The document also foresees exchange of information in the iron and steel industry field. Brazil wishes to buy bauxite from Venezuela and to sell aluminum to that country. These transactions could take place through collaboration or association between the Brazilian firm Rio Doce Valley Company and the Venezuelan firm Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana. The latter will buy caustic soda from PETROBRAS.

At the signing of the joint communique, Hernandez Acosta stated that there is a broad field for possible cooperation between Brazil and Venezuela, and this was just the beginning. The document was signed at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, where the Venezuelan minister met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira.

Minister Shigeaki Ueki stated that he is very pleased with his talks with his Venezuelan colleague, and added that he supports the development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of mining and energy.

Brazil and Venezuela decided to expand their commercial bonds in these two sectors as a result of the visit made last year by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to Brasilia.

Hernandez Acosta, who has been in Brazil since 18 November, will return to Caracas on Saturday. On Friday, he plans to visit the petrochemical complex in Camaraci, near Salvador, Bahia.

NUCLEBRAS OBTAINS $75-MILLION EUROPEAN LOAN

PY230208Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Nov 78 p 32 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The Central Bank confirmed yesterday that NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] had obtained a $75-million foreign loan, with an amortization period of 10 years, the grace period being 5.5 years. For the first time in recent years, a loan with this amortization period was obtained with a risk rate which is 1 percent above the "libor" (the London interbanking interest rate).

NUCLEBRAS obtained this loan in the Eurodollar market last month from a consortium of 15 banking institutions led by the Dresdner Bank's Luxembouroise Co. In this loan, Brazil obtained a significant reduction in the "spread" (interest rates covering risks in international loans) collected by foreign banks in their operations. In the latest loans obtained by Brazil with this amortization period, the "spread" reached 1.12 percent.

Brazilian officials fear that the measures announced by the U.S. Government to support the dollar may cause an increase in the service of Brazil's foreign debt, as a result of the increase of international interest rates. Since it is believed that this phenomenon will inevitably take place, it is expected that international interest rates will be higher than 12 percent, which would mean an increase of a least 3 percent in relation to that of September of this year.

Studies made by Central Bank experts indicate that a 3-percent variation in international interest rates would trouble Brazil more than a 10-percent increase in the price of petroleum.

NEW SITE REPORTEDLY SELECTED FOR THIRD REACTOR

PY241417Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] Senator Dirceu Cardoso said in Brasilia that the third Brazilian nuclear plant will not be built in Angra dos Reis. Instead, it will be built on the Espirito Santo coast near Vitoria. According to him, the construction contract signed with Norberto Odebrecht will be canceled. The contract stipulates this possibility if the location of the third nuclear plant is changed. Meanwhile, it was reported that the second shipment of enriched uranium for Angra I has arrived and is at the plant construction site.

BETHLEM, THREE OTHER GENERALS PLACED IN RESERVES

PY250309Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] President Ernesto Geisel today signed a decree transferring to the reserves, because of their reaching the age limit, the following generals: Fernando Belfort Bethlem, Tacito Theophilo Gaspar de Oliveira, Ariel Pacca da Fonseca and Airton Pereira Tourinho. Consequently, two vacancies had been opened at the highest army posts because Gen Belfort Bethlem will continue as army minister. These vacancies will be filled tomorrow as President Geisel signs the decree related to promotions within the three branches.

BRIEFS

MOVIMENTO COPIES SEIZED--Complying with orders of the Justice Ministry, the federal police seized 26,000 copies of the Sao Paulo newspaper MOVIMENTO last Saturday night. MOVIMENTO's Saturday issue had the following front page headline: "Simon, Jaison, Santillo, Tancredo and Carneiro--Exclusive: Polls Demand End of Dictatorship--19 Million Votes for MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] and 13 Million for ARENA [National Renewal Alliance]." The Brazilian Press Association [ABI] and MOVIMENTO's publisher, Edicao S.A., have protested this action, which they regard as a virtual reestablishment of censorship. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 78 p 21 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROGRESS

PY271716Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has said that the economic and social progress achieved through the efforts of all Chileans is a hard reality for those who spread pessimism and disagreement. He also made an appeal to the citizens in general to continue contributing their enthusiasm and effort to the continuing process.

The president yesterday closed a seminar organized by the National Planning Office [ODEPLAN] for 1,500 representatives of grassroots organizations from the country. The ceremony took place in the plenary room of the Diego Portales Building and was attended by the interior minister, the secretary general of government, and the ODEPLAN director. Those present first congratulated the president on his 63d birthday, for which he expressed sincere thanks.

The president dedicated the first part of his speech to an outline of the policy which was followed to eliminate the chaos the country was in before 11 September 1973. He asserted that the first goal of productive and social improvement could be reached in a short time. He also mentioned the policy of fighting inflation and achieving equilibrium in the balance of payments, and noted the opening of foreign trade and the growth of production.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Last year the rate of production increase was one of the highest in the world. [end recording]

He recognized that almost all sectors have contributed to the increase in the national production output, stressing the high boom achieved by the traditional exports sector. The chief of state also emphasized the attention now being given to children, nutrition, and the reduction of infant mortality.

[Begin Pinchet recording] We have made a great deal of social progress and this can be seen by all Chileans. This is a fact which has become a hard blow to those pessimists [words indistinct] who have failed in their predictions and are now trying to diminish the achievements made [words indistinct]. The attitude of these critics is unjust and irresponsible because all they have always done is to criticize [passage indistinct].

The achievements made are the greatest discredit these pessimists have received. It has been shown that the measures taken to solve our difficult economic situation have been the most effective for this stage of national reconstruction. [end recording]

He also spoke on labor policies and emphasized that the government is concerned about the workers and that they must have the necessary instruments to obtain the necessary benefits in accordance with the situation of the country.

[Begin Pinochet recording] The new labor policy being implemented in the union movement is not a policy to favor the government, and I believe that to have free and responsible unions is authentically Chilean. [applause] The recent union elections have shown the maturity of the workers [words indistinct] of leaders freely elected representing their unions [words indistinct] serving the interests of the unions. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Pinochet said that progress is being made on all fronts despite the criticism made by those ideological sectors who want to go back to the past. He said that the government is building an economy which is growing faster than ever before, and that in the social area, the government is for the first time carrying out a program to eliminate extreme proverty.

President Pinochet said in conclusion that only with the cooperation of all Chileans will the government be able to carry out the great task that still remains to be done. He also called on all Chileans to provide their enthusiasm, efforts and faith to continue the path of progress aimed at making Chile a great nation.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SPONSORS HUMAN RIGHTS SYMPOSIUM

PY230128Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Nov (AFP)--Theodor van Boven, director of the UN division of human rights, arrived here today to attend a symposium organized by the Chilean Catholic Church. About 50 jurists, church dignitaries and delegates from American and European humanitarian institutions are in Santiago for the purpose of participating in this international meeting, whose central theme will be the safeguarding of human rights.

"This symposium opens great hopes and serves notice on all the world," said Van Boven, who traveled from New York as the personal representative of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The sessions of the meeting, which will be opened by Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, will be held beginning Thursday in the Cathedral of Santiago and at the Vicariate of Solidarity, an organization which in the last few years has offered assistance here to detained politicians, dismissed public servants and the relatives of missing persons.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS ON SITUATION IN CHILE

PY211404Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] According to a UN working group report to the UN General Assembly, the situation of human rights in Chile has improved markedly during the last year. According to this report, a great number of political prisoners have been released, and no new cases of missing persons have been confirmed. The working group also reported to the UN General Assembly, which is meeting in New York, that there seems to be greater freedom of the press in Chile.

The group was in Chile from 12 to 27 July and was made up by Aboulaye Dieye from Senegal, Felx Ermacora from Austria, and Marianne Kamara of Sierra Leone. In its report to the UN General Assembly, the working group indicated that the number of arrests has decreased in Chile.

Report To Be Studied

PY221631Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will make an in-depth study of the report on human rights in Chile submitted by the UN ad hoc commission and will state its opinion in due time. This announcement was made by Minister Secretary General of Government Rene Vidal Merino, who also stated that in his own opinion, some of the report's interpretations of reality in Chile are mistaken. Minister Vidal Merino emphasized that whenever human rights in Chile are discussed it must be borne in mind that this is the only country which has opened its door for a commission of this nature to investigate the true situation of human rights. He stressed that history does not record a single similar case.

Vidal Merino concluded by stating that in its report the UN Human Rights Commission acknowledged that there has been an improvement in the human rights situation in Chile.

Pinochet Views Symposium, Report

PY240244Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Nov (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet said today that the criticism levied against the Chilean military regime by a UN investigatory commission was predictable.

After visiting Chile, the special group, under the auspices of the UN Human Rights Commission, this week submitted a report to the general assembly which indicates violations of liberties and of fundamental guarantees.

"I have awaited the findings of this report," Pinochet said, "because among those who came was a group of totalitarian Marxists." The president explained that he was not referring to the leaders of the group which visited the country last July, but to those who played the role of secretaries.

The report now is supposed to be considered by the general assembly, meeting in New York, which in years past adopted resolutions condemning the Chilean regime for its rights situation.

General Pinochet also termed as very interesting the international symposium on this same issue which began today in Santiago under the patronage of the Catholic Church. Questioned by journalists, he expressed the opinion that a similar meeting should have been held here a few years ago, "say about 1972, because then it would have been very useful." The date referred to by Pinochet was during the administration of the late socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73), who was deposed 5 years ago by the armed forces.

Pinochet Interview

PA241200Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Nov 78 p 4A PA

[LA NACION newsman J.A. Sanchez Alonso interview with Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet at Diego Portales Building in Santiago, Chile--date not given]

[Excerpts] A question on violations of human rights in Chile did not seem to surprise him. "Look, transgressions by the police occur in all countries. Those who now accuse us of that should open their doors to see what they themselves are doing. You have been able to speak with the people and no one has said anything about it. In this type of report, the ideological aspect plays an important role. A great show is mounted to discredit us, such as the one being held in Madrid. All those gentlemen who have not gotten used to their failure here, particularly those who are given large sums by the Soviet Union to distort Chile's image, meet several times a year to discredit us. They spend millions on this."

We had to speak about the so-called Letelier case dealing with the former Allende foreign minister who was assassinated by alleged Chilean secret police agents in Washington. Letelier's death caused a wave of protest throughout the world. The United States is demanding the extradition of the three high-ranking Chilean officers who are said to be the masterminds behind the assassination. "If our courts prove their guilt, we will proceed in accordance with the treaties on this regard. They are under arrest," President Pinochet added, "and the executive branch will fulfill its duty. But the judicial branch is independent and sovereign. Its decision will be respected if they are found guilty.

The television cameras focused on the LA NACION newsman when he asked President Pinochet why his government, which is anticommunist, maintains such close diplomatic relations with the PRC while maintaining a completely opposite attitude toward the Soviet Union.

"China maintains a position of respect for the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, particularly as far as ours is concerned. That is why our relations are increasingly friendlier in the trade area. I cannot say the same," he stressed, "regarding the Soviet Union, which maintains a hostile attitude toward Chile. It finances the campaign to discredit Chile, maintains ties with our political enemies, and its ships, which are apparently involved in fishing activities, enter our waters in a provocative manner. We have proof of its interference in our affairs, something that is not the case with China, even though we do not share its ideology. But we respect each other. I think that answers your question."

Referring to the dispute with Argentina regarding sovereignty over the Picton, Lennox and Nueva Islands south of the Beagle Channel, Pinochet said that the two nations are facing a war of nerves--alarming headlines in the press, military measures by the armed forces, arduous meetings of the second negotiation commission which did not produce positive results in view of the climate of tension in which they were held.

Pinochet, who was wearing civilian clothes, stated that "we have always been friends and brothers with Argentina. We became independent together, and we share a common border of almost 5,000 km, which once in a while causes some friction."

"But, sir," he added, "war is a very serious thing, and President Videla and I know our profession very well. And because of this we are trying to prevent an armed conflict. Chile does not want to go into the Atlantic, it looks toward the Pacific, which is our natural ocean. I think that many groundless and alarmist speculations have been made, but while there is a dialog, I believe that the issue will not go any further."

Foreign Minister Comments

PY251612Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 24 Nov--According to Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, the report on the Chilean human rights situation to be presented at the UN General Assembly is almost entirely erroneous.

"From what I read of it, I think the report is almost entirely wrong," the Chilean foreign minister told a press conference.

Cubillos announced that before the UN General Assembly makes its decision on this, the Chilean Government will answer the charges made by the study commission. This will be a long document which disputes, rejects and corrects the charges made against Chile, said Cubillos. President Augusto Pinochet stated yesterday that some members of the group that visited Chile to prepare the report were Marxists.

Regarding the human rights symposium sponsered by the Chilean church now taking place in Santiago, Cubillos said that this type of event does not help Chile in international negotiations. Cubillos criticized the scheduling of the symposium to end on Saturday, a few days before the UN debate. Inevitably, he said, this will help those who intend to distort the real image of Chile.

CUBILLOS REVIEWS NATION'S DIPLOMATIC POLICY

PY251528Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said yesterday that Chile has no border problems with Peru and Bolivia. He said that Chile will continue its dialog with Argentina in search of a solution of the maritime dispute in the south, but that it will reserve for itself the right to place the subject before the International Court in The Hague.

In an improvised talk, the minister outlined the general pattern of Chile's diplomatic philosophy, drawn up within the statement of principles of the government junta. It refers to the integrity of the states, nonintervention, and the search for peaceful solutions with the exclusion of the use of force.

[Begin Cubillos recording] Another principle which is improving international relations is the growing respect for and fulfillment of international agreements achieved among the countries. Another thing which we find more and more often is the strengthening of friendship among the countries of the world.

If all these principles were followed, we would live in a happy world of peace, without problems. But reality is different, because there are countries which still do not follow all these principles. Fortunately, Chile is one of those which in its conduct of foreign policy is trying to fulfill faithfully the basic norms of international coexistence, and this is the definition where you will find the roots of all of our foreign policy philosophy. [end recording]

He said that Chile has a good name internationally because it is following these principles and has always maintained a pragmatic and open position toward all the countries of the world. He said that such openness is indispensable in the field of trade.

He stressed that ambassadors are the basic agents in foreign trade policy.

He then referred to the achievements obtained by the Chilean Government in its foreign policy:

[Begin recording] That need to facilitate contacts for the representatives of our foreign trade has caused us to desire diplomatic relations with as many countries as possible. It is always easier to reach a country with which there are diplomatic relations and where we can help our businessmen. This is the task in which our embassies are involved.

Another function they are actively fulfilling in recent times, pursuing the economic policy of the present government, is to aid that policy in the search for new markets. The impulse developed by our exports--about which you have heard figures which are very impressive--reflects the action of our foreign policy. Until 1973 our products were exported to 46 countries; today Chilean products reach 90 countries. This is a figure which convincingly shows the progress we have made in the opening and in the search for this interdependence which we believe to be vital for our development. [end recording]

He then stressed that Chile has no pending problems with Peru and that the borders are well defined by treaties in force. He added that relations with that nation are excellent and that mutual trade and cooperation have increased significantly.

The situation with Bolivia is different. He said that the borders with that country have been established through international treaties accepted by both parties.

[Begin recording] It should be recognized, however, that Bolivia has the aspiration of an access to the sea. This is almost a psychological problem for the Bolivian people, which Chile is willing to consider in some manner, as it has during the talks held at the initiative of President Pinochet. Unfortunately, they could not reach a good result; Bolivia unilaterally broke off relations with Chile in a manner which was surprising and brusque in the field of international relations, and the problem has remained there, frozen. It is always possible to have a dialog among people; in order to negotiate, it is imperative to have formal diplomatic relations, and Chile will probably have such relations with Bolivia. But we cannot allow Bolivia to impose on us preliminary conditions for the establishment of relations. [end recording]

He then referred to the negotiations with Argentina regarding the border dispute in the south. He said that it is difficult to understand the Argentine position after its government rejected the arbitration decision. He confirmed that Chile is open for talk. Regarding the possibility of a conflict, he said that he hoped it would never occur. He said that wisdom will overcome heated spirits.

[Begin recording] Nevertheless, thanks to Chilean patience and our spirit of American coexistence, we were willing to sit down at the negotiating table with Argentina in order to seek the solution of what we saw as a problem, namely the delimitation of maritime zones in the southern region. And that was possible, and it is important that you understand this, because many people ask themselves how we could sit down and talk with a country which does not respect international commitments. The reason is that it is always necessary to use good faith to the utmost and seek it, even when it does not seem to be there, because wisdom always wins in the end.

On the subject of maritime delimitation, where there is an international law with very few precedents so far, because of the 200-mile issue and all of those things, it was perfectly natural that we should seek a solution between the two parties. This is what we have been doing during the last 6 months after the presidents reached an agreement in the Puerto Montt Act. Unfortunately, despite much good will, and much good faith, and the patience with which our delegations have carried on the talks, it was not possible to find an agreement on the basic issues within the stipulated 6-month term which expired on 2 November.

Solutions were found to issues which are also important, such as economic integration and the possibility of coordinating our efforts in the Antarctic, but on the question of maritime delimitation there was no agreement. When a deadline has been set and that deadline expires, when a document is signed which shows that there was no agreement, then it is not possible to continue with what is called a direct negotiation--a direct negotiation which would perhaps be complicated through a climate of warlike spirit and saber-rattling on the other side of the Andes, in contrast with Chilean calmness and the tranquillity of the Chilean--since we did not allow ourselves to be impressed by that type of activity. [end recording]

The foreign minister made these statements when he attended the closing ceremony of the [word indistinct] seminar.

TURBAY AYALA COMMENTS ON L.A. DICTATORSHIPS, INTERGRATION

PA242039Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Nov (EFE)--According to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay, all Latin American dictatorships should make way for the establishment of democracy.

Turbay made this statement during an interview granted to Diego Oquendo, director of Quito's Channel 2 news program, which was broadcast last night.

When asked to name the worst Latin American dictatorship, Turbay said that he makes no distinction among dictatorships and that democracy is the only system that permits development with social justice. Asked specifically about the Nicaraguan dictatorship, he answered that as a chief of state who maintains relations with all Latin American countries, he would not like to comment on individual cases.

Nonetheless, he did express a belief that all those countries in which democracy does not prevail should engage in processes enabling their peoples to decide without pressure who their rulers should be.

Asked if he has lost faith in the OAS as a result of the Nicaraguan case, Turbay answered that he had "never" had much faith in that organization, which "perhaps initially had been an effective instrument but which many years ago became bureaucratic and lost the strength necessary to make the inter-American system operate on behalf of peace, social justice, human rights and freedom." He added that it is essential to strengthen the OAS, not because it is an ill-conceived organization but perhaps because it has not received enough support from the states that comprise it.

Turbay defined as "very good" the relations maintained with the countries located on Colombia's southern border. Among them, he said, Ecuador has won our deepest affection.

"I believe," he added, "that diplomatic relations are the best, commercial relations are not bad and they could be improved in all areas."

He stressed that economic relations with Ecuador could be even better because, due to their geographic situation, the two countries should have complementary rather than competitive economies. He also expressed favor in testing an integration policy at the border aimed not only at the removal of customs tariffs [desgravacion de aranceles] but also at the two countries' participation in economic projects.

Regarding integration, he recalled that when he took office as president of Colombia, he, along with the other Andean countries' chiefs of state, signed a joint declaration aimed at strengthening the Cartagena agreement policy. Nonetheless, he added, it is essential to promote the development of that agreement, to make all countries fulfill their duties and to insure their participation in the sectorization [sectorizacion] of the various areas that concern the subregional economy.

Asked about his country's internal situation, President Turbay defended the repressive procedures implemented to put an end to the rebellious groups "because otherwise the legitimate forces would be placed in a totally disadvantageous situation."

MOPOCO EXILES BEGIN ANTI-STROESSNER CAMPAIGN

PY272033Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Nov p 11 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov--Three Paraguayan politicians exiled to Argentina 19 years ago have begun a campaign to put an end to the government of Gen Alfredo Stroessner, who has been holding the presidency for 24 years.

Waldino Lovera, president of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO), recently stated: "We feel that Stroessner's regime is extremely weak, that it lacks popular support and that it still stands only because of repressive military and police forces."

The MOPOCO is a faction of the political Colorado Party. Its leaders, purged from the government party in 1959, have been living in exile ever since.

On 16 November, Lovera and two other MOPOCO members flew to Asuncion seeking "with other political organizations a democratic order which could guarantee the full implementation of public freedoms."

Faustino Centurion, another leader of the MOPOCO, stated: "It was our first public action to overthrow Stroessner's regime." The return [to their country] ended abruptly. Before the end of the day, they had to return to Argentina.

Lovera then stated: "Stroessner, afraid that his internal political front could undergo new fissures, again decided on violent repression."

Alfredo Stroessner, son of an immigrant Bavarian, has been president since 1954, when he took over the government through a military coup and called for elections 2 months later, which he won without a problem.

The reaction of the Paraguayan Government to the arrival of the opposition leaders is a good example of the methods which help Stroessner remain in power.

Lovera also stated that that very night Stroessner also sent Virgilio Cataldi into exile in Argentina. Cataldi is a MOPOCO leader who had been living in Paraguay.

After their short trip, Centurion stated that the three had supported Stroessner in the beginning, thinking that he would free Paraguay from its chronic instability and would restore public freedom.

He added: "After the first 4 years, it was obvious that Stroessner was only interested in consolidating his own power."

After almost 20 years in exile, the politicians feel that it is time to return to Paraguay to create an opposition movement, and that the defense of human rights policy in Washington has facilitated this task.

Denied Return to Paraguay

PY171330Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 78 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Three leaders of the Colorado Popular Movement, MOPOCO, who have lived in exile for approximately 20 years, returned yesterday with the intention of staying permanently in the country.

When they arrived at the international airport, they were stopped by members of the investigations department, delayed for 10 minutes, and then taken by automobile to Ita Enramada, where they were forced to go back to Argentine territory.

The members of the three political parties who signed the document of "national agreement" for the democratization of the country held a press conference in the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) yesterday afternoon to explain the morning incident at the airport in which the three MOPOCO leaders were involved.

PDC President Anibal Recalde began the meeting by saying that "the main purpose of this meeting is to tell national public opinion about one more incident which speaks against the alleged respect for human rights which the current regime has the habit of claiming."

COLORADO PARTY LEADER SCORES MOPOCO,'NATIONAL AGREEMENT'

PY211907Y Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 20 Nov 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the Colorado Party executive board, said yesterday, when referring to the groups forming the "national agreement," that "we should not give any place to those spurious organizations which seek to destroy our democratic system."

This and other opinions were given during a rally of leaders of the Ninth Department, held in Carapegua yesterday and attended by high-ranking national and party officials.

In another part of his speech Chaves said: "Our party has always had the courage to face the problems and to define its position regarding them. The forming of an alleged national agreement by insignificant political groups which do not represent the people opens unpredictable negative prospects."

The meeting of political leaders of the zone and the subjects discussed provide one of the most categoric and serious answers of the Colorado Party in recent times to the "agreement" project.

Chaves stated that the Colorado Party "is there to defend a stable political regime, a political regime which suits the country. A group of two or three people cannot claim to represent the will of the people."

He stressed: "We should therefore be well aware of the course taken by some individuals who, under the pretext of forming political parties, have no other intention than that of overturning democracy and preparing events which contradict the spirit of the constitution and of the representative democratic regime." He added: "A short time ago, a group of liberals and procommunists presented the people with a new way of political organization, that new way was called 'national agreement.'

"The policy which the so-called 'national agreement' intends to develop is nothing but a plot, a subversion to overthrow the Colorado Party and to overthrow President Stroessner, and no Colorado should lend himself to this, much less submit to that will and those feelings."

The warning, voiced by the president of the Colorado Party, was also aimed at the so-called Popular Colorado Movement [MOPOCO]. He said that "the support for the MOPOCO from the 'pseudodemocrats' is treachery."

TEACHERS STRIKE; STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PA241210Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 Nov (EFE)--The nationwide strike scheduled for today by public school teachers affiliated with the leftist Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP) was almost total in Lima. SUTEP, which claims it has 140,000 members, equivalent to 85 percent of the government teachers, indicated that the strike was to protest against the Peruvian military government for not fulfilling the agreements reached in July. The Education Ministry stated that it has fulfilled what was agreed following the suspension of the previous strike and that today's strike only follows "extremist political slogans," since there is no justification for it.

Parallel to the strike, university and high school students participated in a number of incidents in various parts of Lima. Students of San Marcos University blocked a street at the entrance to Lima with large rocks and then stoned all vehicles which passed. High school students clashed with police who used tear gas to disperse them on two streets in downtown Lima. The demonstrators carried branches as weapons and stoned the police.

Some eight blocks away from where Spanish King Juan Carlos was placing a floral wreath on the monument of Manco Capac, founder of the Inca empire, the students set fire to a microbus. Although private school students did not join the protests, some private schools did not hold classes today.

SPANISH MONARCHS' VISIT BEGINS IN LIMA

PY230156Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife, Queen Sofia, arrived in Lima this afternoon for a 4-day official visit to Peru. The monarchs, who arrived from Mexico, arrived at 1630 at El Callao air force base, which was bathed in sunlight and had a very nice breeze. As soon as they left their DC-8 the monarchs were greeted by President Francisco Morales Bermudez and his wife, Mrs Rosa Morales Bermudez. Meanwhile, there was a 21-gun salute and a military band played the Spanish and Peruvian national anthems. The monarch and president then reviewed the guard of honor.

Then the members of the military government, Prime Minister Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, Navy Minister Vice Adm Jorge Parodi and Aeronautics Minister Gen Jorge Tamayo, greeted the monarchs, followed by the dean of the diplomatic corps, Msgr Carlo Furno, apostolic nuncio; Mexican Ambassador to Peru Jose Francisco Villareal; and [words indistinct].

Two-hour Meeting

PY240209Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] President Francisco Morales Bermudez and King Juan Carlos met for nearly 2 hours today, after which the Spanish and Peruvian foreign ministers, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre and Jose de la Puente Radbill, and Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete were invited into the president's office to continue the talks. The president and the king concluded their private talk at 1030. At the same time the two foreign ministers discussed various topics in the ambassadors' room. At the conclusion of the talks the king gave Morales Bermudez a valuable memento. King Juan Carlos attended two ceremonies during the morning in which he placed wreaths at the feet of statues. He received the cheers and applause of the people who had lined the streets and who had come out on the balconies. King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will attend a special ceremony to be held tomorrow at (?San Marcos) University.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BOLIVIA UNCHANGED

PA250234Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Nov (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government will not change its attitude toward Bolivia because of today's military coup, at least not for the time being. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said here that diplomatic proceedings will continue on their normal course since there is not much difference "between one de facto government and another."

Consalvi added that, nevertheless, there is a certain degree of optimism in the government because of reports received from the Venezuelan Embassy regarding the new regime's willingness to hold general elections soon.

Local media have also highlighted the new government's call for elections and the People's Democratic Union's support for the popular movement.

PRESIDENT PEREZ AGREES TO ACCEPT CUBAN PRISONERS

PA240139Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0112 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 23 Nov (EFE)--President Carlos Andres Perez has offered the entire fleet of Viasa planes to take present and former political prisoners in Cuba, as well as their relatives who wish to accompany them, to Venezuela. This was announced here this afternoon by Jorge Roblejo, a member of the committee that is going to negotiate in Washington the entry of Cuban prisoners into the United States, on behalf of the Cuban community abroad.

Roblejo said that a first list of 497 prisoners and former political prisoners had already been presented to the Venezuelan authorities and that they and their families will travel to Venezuela within the next few days.

At the press briefing, the problem of another 4,000 former political prisoners was revealed. These, along with their relatives, bring to more than 30,000 the number who want to leave the island.

The Venezuelan president's offer will be officially presented to the Cuban authorities by Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Ramon Delgado.

Before leaving Havana, Roblejo said he hopes the negotiations in Washington will go smoothly as the commission would like to meet with President Carter next week. Apparently, 10 December has been set for the continuation of talks between the Cuban community and the Cuban Government.

NICARAGUAN CONGRESSIONAL PRESIDENT VISITS PEREZ

PA262220Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov, (AFP)--Luis Pallais Debayle, president of the Nicaraguan Congress and nephew of President Anastasio Somoza, met here last night, Saturday, with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, EL UNIVERSAL said today.

Pallais Debayle arrived at the Maiquetia airport on a private flight and from there went directly to Miraflores Palace, where he held a secret meeting with Perez, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Consalvi and Presidency Secretary Carmelo Lauria.

The newspaper said that this "lengthy meeting" is the second the Nicaraguan congressman has held with President Perez. The newspaper recalled that Pallais Debayle is considered one of the candidates to succeed his uncle in a transition government but said it did not know if the visit was related to that possibility.

PEREZ DENIES SENDING AIRCRAFT TO COSTA RICA

PA230254Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0223 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 Nov (LATIN)--President Carlos Andres Perez denied today that Venezuela has sent planes to Costa Rica and stated that all possible actions have been undertaken to achieve a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in Nicaragua.

The president, who talked to newsmen after attending an official ceremony, explained that the approval of the National Congress is necessary to send Venezuelan Armed Forces contingents abroad.

During the civil war in Nicaragua last September, Venezuela sent air force combat planes and armored vehicles equipped with antiaircraft artillery, but Perez contended that that was a training mission.

The Venezuelan president noted that his government is holding consultations with the governments of Caribbean and continental countries to support the work which a mediation commission is conducting in Nicaragua in an attempt to avoid a new warlike confrontation between President Anastasio Somoza and his opponents.

CONSALVI ACCUSES U.S. NEWS AGENCY OF FAVORING SOMOZA

PA242009Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Nov, (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi last night accused a leading U.S. news agency of favoring Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza by reporting that 10 Venezuelan warplanes had been sent to Costa Rica. The report on the Venezuelan warplanes was received here yesterday from abroad following Costa Rica's rupture of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. It was personally denied by President Carlos Andres Perez.

Consalvi stressed "the concern [alarma] of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry and government in general over the fact that an international news agency to which we attach importance has released, without foundation, a report that there are 10 Venezuelan planes in Costa Rica."

He added that this type of "manipulation of international news" is "extremely dangerous and irresponsible" and forces him to make unnecessary clarifications.

He concluded by stating that he supposes someone in the agency is interested "in favoring Somoza."

PEREZ MEETS COSTA RICAN PUBLIC SECURITY VICE MINISTER

PA240004Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2241 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Nov (EFE)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today met in Miraflores Palace with Costa Rican Public Security Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre. They discussed the recent events in the strife-torn Central American region.

At the end of the meeting with the Venezuelan president, the Costa Rican vice minister said that "the democratic countries need to exercise greater pressure so that the OAS will issue a decision against Somoza." President Perez stressed that the consultations Venezuela is undertaking with various Latin American countries and the United States regarding measures that must be taken in the face of the Nicaraguan problem "confirm once again the obligation of all democratic nations to withdraw support from Nicaragua."

The Venezuelan chief of state indicated that, although he is very pleased with U.S. Government statements on the report of the OAS human rights commission, "here we say that actions speak louder than words." Perez said that Venezuela "does not feel hostility toward any country or government but expects all to respect international commitments, human rights and the integrity and sovereignty of all peoples."

"I have dedicated all my energy and determination," he said, "toward achieving a favorable solution to the dramatic situation of Nicaragua....We have appealed, as a democratic state that respects the law should, to international organizations and procedures that international treaties have placed at our disposal."

"We are working in the OAS," President Perez added, "so that there will be an end once and for all to a situation that brings shame to America." The Venezuelan president said that "if the need arose, I am sure that I would have all the backing of the various Venezuelan sectors to provide, along with other democratic Latin American countries, all the material support that Costa Rica needs."

Perez Comments

PA270427Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0031 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (EFE)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said today that "what happened during the past months in Nicaragua was a true genocide that cannot remain unpunished." "The Nicaraguan tragedy," President Perez added, "is terrible....It is a tragedy such as has never been seen in countries like Venezuela, where we have had so many dictatorships."

The Venezuelan chief of state asserted that his government is working in international organizations "so that the dispositions and measures regarding human rights will be implemented" in Nicaragua.

In regard to the recent incidents between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Perez said that Venezuela has offered Costa Rica "all our support and moral solidarity." "We have said before and we repeat it today," Perez concluded, "that if its sovereignty is endangered, I am sure that I will have the support of the Venezuelan people and government in giving Costa Rica all the material support it may require."

RADIO CONTINENTE SAYS ARMY READY TO AID COSTA RICA

PA231849Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Juan Manuel Alvarez commentary]

[Text] The developments in Nicaragua, brought about by President Somoza and his National Guard on which this despot bases his power, have taken an extremely threatening turn for Costa Rica, its peaceful neighbor.

During the period in which the Nicaraguan people's fury erupted on the streets and the government brutally slaughtered them with submachineguns, Costa Rican territory was violated at the border. This was confirmed by the OAS human rights commission and is stated in its recent report, the contents of which in general terms are chilling [words indistinct] suffered by the brave martyrs of civil rebellion in that small Central American fatherland.

Having fully confirmed the Nicaraguan suffering, with its subsequent repercussions at the OAS, President Carazo has been forced to break relations with the usurping government. This implies the imminent danger of an armed invasion of Costa Rica, which has only one armed institution to guarantee internal order.

Costa Rican democracy strengthens its institutions through the conscientious exercise of freedoms and republican alternatives. It is, therefore, a respectful and peaceful country and its people are hospitable and generous. Venezuelan exiles have found a protective home there and the affection uniting us has grown on its noble soil. It is for this reason that Venezuela's voice has risen to condemn Somoza's tyranny and our army is now ready to acknowledge its duty in order to protect the integrity of a territory that cannot allow the shame of invaders' bloody footsteps. These are soldiers of freedom who learned the lesson of Bolivar, whose sword shines free of shame throughout the ages.

The American nations are obliged to form a protective peace force to guarantee Costa Rica's tranquillity in the face of the aggressive and arrogant conduct of this insatiable monster whose hours are numbered because neither bestiality nor barbarism can be eternal. These are the characteristics of the ominous Anastasio Somoza, also known as Tachito, for whom we have not yet found a suitable enough term of contempt to describe him accurately.

ENERGY MINISTER RELATES OPEC CONSENSUS ON PRICE INCREASE

PY240210Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Nov (AFP)--The existence of a consensus among the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase crude oil prices was revealed here today by Valentin Hernandez Acosta, Venezuelan mines and energy minister.

Hernandez Acosta refused to specify the percentage of the increase which his country will ask at the OPEC meeting to begin 16 December in Abu Dhabi, but he indicated that the petroleum exporters have no intention of abandoning the dollar as the currency of reference, despite the fall in the market value of the U.S. currency.

At the last annual OPEC meeting, in Caracas in December 1977, the member countries did not increase the price of their exports, but experts now estimate that they will decide on an increase of between 5 and 10 percent.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF PRESSURING COLOMBIAN EMIGRES IN CAMPAIGN

PA271919Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas--The campaign manager of presidential candidate Luis Herrera Campins has charged here that the Carlos Andres Perez government is exerting pressure on the Colombians who have become Venezuelan citizens and have even threatened to expel them so that they will vote for the government-sponsored candidate, Luis Pinerua.

The charges were made by Herrera Campins' national campaign manager, Gonzalo Garcia, who added: [Begin recording] We have an open policy toward our brothers from Colombia who are residing among us. We have told them that they will always receive good treatment from us and never the bad treatment that they now receive from this government, which wants to force them to vote for the government candidate and threatens them with deportation if they do not vote for him. This is absurd. This is poor treatment of a human being and we oppose this. Those Colombian brothers who have become Venezuelan citizens and who are qualified to vote will vote for Luis Herrera.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Gonzalo Garcia, what does Herrera Campins think about the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute on the delimination of the marine and submarine areas?

[Garcia] We feel there is no such dispute. We feel that this is something that can be solved in a just and equitable manner with our sister Republic of Colombia. It is not a dispute, it is merely the delimination of the marine and submarine areas in the gulf. This can be solved in a just and equitable way, and that is the way that Dr Luis Herrera Campins feels. [end recording]

AD Official Denies Coercion

PA280312Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (AFP)--A high-ranking leader of the Democratic Action [AD] Party, now in power, today described as "irresponsible" the statements made in Colombia by the election campaign coordinator of presidential candidate Luis Herrera Campins of the Social Christian Party [COPEI] on alleged coercion of Colombians living here to vote for AD presidential candidate Luis Pinerua. Colombia's Cadena Radial Super broadcast statements attributed to Gonzalo Garcia, coordinator of the COPEI's election campaign, in which the AD leaders had warned Colombians living here that their lives and work in Venezuela depended on their voting for Pinerua.

Pedro Paris Montesinos, assistant director of AD's election campaign, said that these statements are "absolutely irresponsible" if they are true. He recalled that Venezuela has a permanent electoral register in which only Venezuelans can be registered. No foreigner is allowed to vote. "If Gonzalo Garcia was referring to nationalized Colombians, who have the right to vote, his statements are also senseless because the vote is secret and no one can control the vote of any citizen," he added.

He said that if Gonzalo Garcia has specific information on irregularities such as he is denouncing, he should bring them to the attention of the Supreme Electoral Council "rather than make baseless accusations which damage the image of Venezuela's democracy." Finally, Paris Montesinos emphasized that "the Venezuelan Government and the party which backs it do not use threats or coercion against the voters, which were methods used by COPEI when it was in power."

NEWS MEDIA BULLETINS ON ELECTORAL PROCESS RESTRICTED

PA271953Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council reiterated that any news media which issues a bulletin before the electoral process is over throughout the country will be closed and occupied by the army. Carlos Delgado Chapellin, president of the Supreme Electoral Council, said that the measure was approved in order not to disturb the normal development of the electoral process.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO PROCLAIMS OPENING TOWARD OPPOSITION

PA231734Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0533 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Nov (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo proclaimed his policy of opening his government to the opposition when speaking today before some 100,000 Socialist Workers Party (PST) demonstrators.

"It pleases me to hear rebellious complaints, sorrows, legitimate anxieties and proposals because we must overcome contradictions and deficiencies, accept points of agreement and tolerate dissent," Lopez-Portillo told the crowd gathered in front of the official residence of Los Pinos.

The Mexican president assured the members of the PST, which was conditionally legalized recently, of its "prompt, final registration as a political party for the 1982 elections."

After stating that "we are capable of meeting freely and tolerating dissent," Lopez-Portillo reiterated that "it is always possible to make correct, democratic and general decisions to which everyone can feel committed."

Finally, the Mexican president said that "it is good for everyone to have obligations because that is democracy."

PEMEX DIRECTOR CITES PRODUCTION, RESERVE FIGURES

PA270256Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (AFP)--The director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] said today that Mexico's proven oil reserves are 20.2 billion barrels, its probable reserves 37 billion barrels and its potential reserves 200 billion barrels. Jorge Diaz Serrano said at a news conference that current production is 880,000 barrels a day and that this will increase to 2.25 million barrels a day by 1980. He added that current liquid gas production is 76,000 barrels a day but that plans are to increase this to 84,000 barrels a day by the end of the year.

Diaz Serrano said that PEMEX exported an average of 480,000 barrels a day during November which, together with small quantities of gasoline, kerosene and diesel fuel exported this year, will produce an income of $1.746 billion by the end of 1978. Mexico imported ammonia up until 1977, but this year it will export approximately 700,000 tons and will also sell approximately 44,000 tons of methanol.

On prices, Diaz Serrano said that Mexico is selling crude at $13.10 a barrel free on board Mexican ports, that is, higher than the OPEC price for Arab light crude of $12.70 (free on board Persian Gulf ports). This year Mexico has sold crude, oil and petrochemical products to the Netherlands Antilles, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey.

BRIEFS

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH--The president of the Mexican industrial chambers has asserted that by 1979 Mexico's economic growth will surpass 6 percent per annum. Confidence and working conditions established during the past 2 years have provided the basis for consolidating economic recovery. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA]

TORRIJOS SAYS NO PANAMANIAN TROOPS IN COSTA RICA

PA260149Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2326 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[By Jose Montano]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 25 Nov (LATIN)--Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, said here today that there are no Panamanian soldiers in Costa Rica.

In a telephone conversation with LATIN, Torrijos, speaking from his home in Farallon, west of this city, confirmed that there are Panamanian helicopters in Costa Rica. He said, however, that they had left Panama flown by Costa Rican pilots trained here. The former chief of government who is now commander of the Panamanian National Guard, added that the helicopters do not bear Panamanian Air Force markings and that they should have been painted white by now.

Referring to statements by Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Torrijos said that the Panamanian aircraft will remain in Costa Rica until that country buys its own aircraft.

Torrijos did not comment on the mutual defense pact by which Panama and Venezuela would protect or furnish military aid to Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said that the Panamanian delegation to the OAS would not have to consult the government to vote for any Costa Rican proposition--no matter how strong--condemning Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER VOICES SUPPORT FOR COSTA RICA

PA221937Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos by several Panamanian reporters; date and place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Interview broadcast in progress] [Luz Maria Noli, of Televisora Nacional] of Foreign Relations Ministry to our representative at the OAS in the face of this Costa Rican-Nicaraguan conflict and the breaking of relations.

[Ozores Typaldos] Last night, I received all the information from our representative to the OAS and I immediately instructed her to keep in constant touch with the Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS and to support any resolution which the Costa Rican Government presented to the OAS. That is, I instructed her to give full support to the Costa Rican position in the problem with Nicaragua.

[Noli] Sir, does this mean that Panama is about to break relations with Nicaragua in view of the conflict?

[Ozores Typaldos] No, we definitely have not considered the possibility of breaking relations with Nicaragua for a very simple reason: In Managua, the Panamanian Embassy--regardless of the fact there is no ambassador there; we have a charge d'affaires there--has been a place of refuge for some time now for persons who, because they are aware of Panama's position regarding the Nicaraguan situation, seek refuge in our embassy. As soon as the Nicaraguan Government gives them safe conduct, we will transfer these persons to Panama, and from here they may seek the opportunity to transfer to other countries.

Our embassy there is a sort of exit door, let us say, and we want to keep that open. I think that the Venezuelan Government's attitude is similar. The most popular embassies, let us say, with the people who are opposed to the Somoza regime, which increase by the day, are the Panamanian and Venezuelan embassies.

[Noli] What does this support then mean? This support for the requests which Costa Rica might make? What is Panama's stand right now?

[Ozores Typaldos] Well, briefly, it means that if a resolution, in strong terms, was presented by Costa Rica at the OAS, our representative would not have to consult us about every little word or phrase. She has been instructed that Panama supports any resolution that Costa Rica presents.

[Raul Cedeno, of Circuito RPC Television] Dr Ozores, rumors are circulating in Nicaragua that you sent a direct message and, if so, was it on a personal basis or did you send it on behalf of the government? If so, what did this message say?

[Ozores Typaldos] Pardon me, is this supposed to be a message that I allegedly sent to the president of...

[Cedeno] To President Anastasio Somoza.

[Ozores Typaldos] No, that is completely false.

[Cedeno] Those rumors circulating in Nicaragua are therefore false?

[Ozores Typaldos] Totally false.

[Cedeno] Panama and Costa Rica signed an agreement approximately 30 days ago. Would this entail the possibility of sending Panamanian troops to defend Costa Rica? Have troops been sent again to Costa Rica or are they going to be sent?

[Ozores Typaldos] I have learned that the Costa Rican foreign minister is in Caracas now and I guess that he is requesting some type of military aid. Due to the fact that Costa Rica was already the victim of an attack on the part of the Nicaraguan National Guard, although a small one, perhaps the Costa Rican Government, because of the fact that it has broken relations, will now feel that it could be the victim of a more massive attack from the Nicaraguan National Guard seeking Sandinist groups who are inside Costa Rican territory, near the border. The Costa Rican Government has not made any such request to the Panamanian Government. Therefore, I think there will be no further steps taken right now. However, should the Costa Rican Government request any aid from the Panamanian Government, the Panamanian Government will be willing to provide this aid immediately.

[Cedeno] Could this situation have repercussions on the support which the military of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are giving the Nicaraguan Government? Could this have repercussions in Panamanian policy?

[Ozores Typaldos] I do not think this will affect us. We are in constant, close touch with the other Central American governments and we respect their stand. We do not share their positions, but we respect them. We understand that they have certain problems. We do think that the Nicaraguan situation will have an outcome within the next few hours.

[Cedeno] Thank you very much, Mr Foreign Minister.

BRAZILIAN, ISRAELI EMBASSIES HERE DENY ARMS SALE TO SOMOZA

PA251620Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Through its embassy in Panama, the Brazilian Government "categorically" denied today, Saturday, the rumors about Brazilian arms sales to Gen Anastasio Somoza's Nicaraguan regime.

According to the embassy, Brazil has never sold arms to Nicaragua and, therefore, "it has not been necessary to revise Brazilian policy in light of recent developments."

A few days ago, the Israeli Embassy in Panama also denied in the name of its government the sale of arms to Somoza.

The Israelis said then that the reports circulating on the subject were false, groundless and stemmed from well-known and ill-willed anti-Jewish sources.

From another quarter but in keeping with the wave of denials caused by the Nicaraguan crisis, the Costa Rican Embassy issued a communique today, Saturday, to deny that Sandinist guerrillas are training on Costa Rican territory.

According to Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, the reports on this subject released by a U.S. news agency are completely false, particularly as they refer to an alleged support of Sandinism by the San Jose government.

NEWSMEN ASKED TO JOIN FSLN AS 'WAR CORRESPONDENTS'

PA271616Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[From "Radioperiodico Conciencia" program]

[Text] Newsmen in Panama have received foreign phone calls urging them to join, as war correspondents, the action that the Sandinist National Liberation Front will launch soon in Nicaragua. Several of our colleagues are already packing their bags to go to the battlefront.

ROYO SPEAKS AT DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY RALLY

PA280424Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 28 Nov 78 PA

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at rally at El Panama Hotel's Bella Vista room for Democratic Revolutionary Party--live]

[Excerpts] As expressed by the excellent speakers who preceded us, our party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], must be the expression of our society and, from the political viewpoint, the expression of our process. That is why everybody fits into it, even those who along the way thought the Panamanian revolution was not a revolution because it was too slow, those who at one time or another thought the Panamanian revolution was chaotic because it was going too fast, even those who in good faith believed that their participation prior to 1968 in the traditional political organizations was correct and proper, and those who opposed such organizations. That is to say, anyone agreeing with the party's ideals and its high objective of national development at low social cost may join and accompany us in this effort to benefit our country.

We are trying to improve on past political patterns; we want to avoid the historical error of creating a party that will be ruled from top to bottom, without consultation with the ranks. We want a party free of sectarianism, of broad national foundations.

We have expressed our determination to create a party without using state funds. We have said that we want to organize a party without impositions. We do not want a party which, because of its support of the government, should force public employees to join it. We have said that such a decision must depend solely on the will of the citizen and not be the result of a superior order imposed by force or threats.

We have said, however, that we want to create a party that will strengthen the national government, because world history has not yet witnessed any party whose basic activity functions independently of the state. Therefore, it will be a party which will participate in electoral campaigns.

The PRD must not and cannot be a mere electoral mechanism. Organizing participation in national elections may have its complications but, in the end, it is an easier and more limited task than that of organizing, not merely to participate in elections, but especially, fundamentally and basically, to raise the nation's political awareness. That is why the PRD must not and cannot merely be an electoral party, but rather an education organization that will teach our people how to acquire political maturity, awareness and culture.

We emphatically reiterate that we accept ideological pluralism because we conceive it as a broad attitude in which there is a place for all ideas and concepts, for the intimate realities of man's political nature, and for all clear and authentic activities which may benefit our community. We do not believe in banning ideological or political positions. We cannot accept any political organization of the nation that would establish a division between those who can and those who cannot participate in politics.

In that respect we only ask for sincerity in our actions, clarity of our thoughts, a sense of responsibility and love of our country. I am not aware if that fits into the purely classical concept of political parties. I believe the party must have an ideology but I also believe that such an ideology does not necessarily have to follow a specific classical doctrine. We are living in a changing world in which man seeks new horizons. I believe then that it is necessary to rethink positions, revise concepts and organize a new philosophy more consonant with the contemporary era.

PANAMENIST PARTY MEETING ANALYZES ACTIVITIES

PA272143Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Nov 78 p 32 PA

[Press communique issued by Panamenist Party on 25 November, 1978]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the national board of directors, the consultative board, the political committee, the provincial coordinators and other Panamenist Party figures held a meeting on 24 November 1978.

The meeting was held to analyze achievements and activities of the party to date and to discuss the party's program of future foreign and domestic activities. For this purpose, party guidelines were issued for the next few months. A future meeting and a speech by Dr Arnulfo Arias were scheduled.

COSTA RICA

OAS MISSION IN LAS VUELTAS INVESTIGATING BORDER INCIDENT

PA271952Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] The OAS mission which arrived 2 days ago in Costa Rica left at 0800 and arrived at the Liberia airport 30 minutes later. After speaking briefly with reporters at the airport, the OAS mission left by car for the area of La Cruz, and arrived in Las Vueltas, near La Pimienta hill by 1030. Two Costa Rican Civil Guards were killed in this area by the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The OAS mission is now inside Nicaraguan territory which they were invited to enter after having been on the Costa Rican side. In addition to the OAS observers, the Costa Rican public security minister and other government officials were invited by the Nicaraguan National Guard to view the area from the other side of the border.

In their brief statements delivered to the press at the Liberia airport, the OAS observers said that they received documents from Costa Rican Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier yesterday following a brief meeting. We will now study the documents, they said, without disclosing any details.

OAS pathologists will arrive tonight to examine the bodies of the Civil Guards who were killed along the northern border. The bodies were exhumed last weekend, following orders of the mayors of Desamparados and Limon. The OAS pathologists will perform new autopsies.

MORE NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ARRESTED

PA272003Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] We can report that the Costa Rican Civil Guard has arrested 11 persons who have been identified as members of the [Nicaraguan] National Guard.

The latest arrest was made in Upala. The man arrested there has been identified as Israel Mairena Castillo, a (former judge?) of [word indistinct] from the municipality of Alta Gracia. He is being questioned in San Jose to obtain further details. Mairena Castillo had a letter of recommendation from Maj Gen Gonzalo Evertsz, the commander of Rivas and the southern region of Nicaragua. He had a special recommendation which was seized by members of the Costa Rican national security institution.

We have been told here, on the northern border, that in the Guanacaste [word indistinct] there are four persons who have been recognized as members of the National Guard. An identification card was seized from one of them.

In San Jose there are another 7 persons who have also been identified as members of the Nicaraguan National Guard. They had been operating in Costa Rica under suspicious circumstances. The 11 persons who are under arrest at the disposal of the Costa Rican Civil Guard have been interrogated to determine their activities in Costa Rican territory.

Meanwhile, Juan Garcia Calvo and Andres Ferrero Acosta, topographers of the National Geographic Institute, have established that the Costa Rican Civil Guards were shot to death in Costa Rican territory since there are 183 meters between the Inter-American Highway and the fence that was believed to be the border. The border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is 40 meters closer toward the hill.

RADIO RELOJ REPORTS SANDINIST-NATIONAL GUARD CLASHES

PA280223Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Reports from our correspondent in Los Chiles indicate that bloody battles have taken place in Boca de Sabalo between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the National Guard. A National Guard post near the San Juan River was taken by surprise by the Sandinists and eight National Guardsmen were killed. The correspondent in Los Chiles added that a National Guard boat was preparing to attack the Sandinists near the San Juan River, but it was destroyed and sank, killing 26 National Guardsmen.

The latest clashes on Nicaraguan territory near the border with Costa Rica claimed the lives of a total of 24 National Guardsmen.

At 1350 a Nicaraguan National Guard helicopter flew over the border area into Costa Rican territory. The rural guard in Los Chiles has noted the incident, said our correspondent.

COMMENTARY APPEALS FOR U.S. HELP IN OUSTING SOMOZA

PA251205Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Neither Costa Rica nor the rest of the world, and much less Nicaragua, can continue to bear the crisis in that neighboring country much longer. It is a crisis with a name and a surname and only one responsible person, the one who is responsible before history for what can and cannot be done now.

We urge the U.S. State Department to assume its responsibility immediately to prevent further trampling upon humanity. We appeal to all U.S. citizens living in Costa Rica and the world, to all ambassadors and international organizations to demand a solution from the United States. Every day that passes is a day closer to tragedy. The United States will be responsible before history for the destruction of entire peoples.

America is preparing for war. There are countries and peoples who do not accept a continuation of this Hitlerite violence. We have before us another Hitler just like the one who caused World War II. We have another Hitler who can transform these days of peace into days and years of war and hatred. Afterward, it will take many years to erase the hatred and shame of all of us who are living today.

The Washington plan is absurd. It is high time that the gringos be less naive and get to know the Latin American peoples better. President Carter himself spoke--and we all applauded him--of a program of respect for human rights. Where are those human rights in Somoza's case? Why are human rights not guaranteed in Somoza's case? Washington must humanize [as heard] the West because that is its responsibility. That is in its area of influence, and those countries respond to the demands of the U.S. State Department.

The only quick solution for the Nicaraguan crisis is Somoza's overthrow. Somoza does not have to resign; he must fall. Washington must demand that he leave Nicaragua. The United States put him there and the United States has the obligation to remove him. The United States must liberate the Nicaraguan people, returning to them their freedom and democracy.

The government should be handed over to a triumvirate that will guarantee immediate elections for a constitutional government. This is the way the democratic process must be initiated in Nicaragua.

Somoza's fall cannot wait because his government has become the worst violator of human rights. Killing a previously wounded Costa Rican Civil Guardsman with blows from rifle butts is the best demonstration of how the army and Somoza himself conduct themselves. It is the right to be inhuman which has imposed itself, the law of the jungle, barbarity that is evident in Somoza. Somoza cannot continue representing a threat to this America, which has a right to live in peace. Costa Rica and its people cannot continue to live with this constant threat.

There is no possibility of holding elections in Nicaragua today with Somoza--never. It is absurd. In a state of war with a bloodthirsty army and Somoza in the lead, there will never be elections. The only solution is Somoza's fall. One can never believe that Somoza has good intentions when all the statements of political prisoners are obtained by him through the use of drugs similar to those used by Hitler. Who can we ask for help if not the United States, or is it that the State Department wants to leave the Nicaraguan matter in the hands of the Soviet Union?

PLN OFFERS GOVERNMENT 'BATTALION' OF MILITARY EXPERTS

PA271956Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The National Liberation Party [PLN] is forming three battalions with persons who are experts in military affairs. The 1st Battalion, the Condor, was offered and placed at the government's service by [former presidential] candidate Garron Salazar.

Col Julio Callejas is the chief of the general staff. There are six military units and three companies. The commanders are: 1st Company, Maj Alvaro Rojas; 2nd Company, Col Leslie Chavez; and 3rd Company, Lt Col Jose Francisco Carvajal. The commander of the 1st Battalion, the Condor, is Col Oscar Alban. The men are enlisted based on their experience during the last 8 years and their participation and knowledge of modern weapons of the most recent armed struggles.

LIBERATION PARTY COMMISSION CREATED TO AID PUBLIC FORCE

PA250420Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The National Liberation Party's political committee has created a commission consisting of former public security ministers under Liberation Party administrations--Hernando Valverde Vega, Domingo Garcia, Humberto Pacheco, Roberto Quiros Gonzalez and Mario Charpentier--to organize and guide the Liberation Party members in the event that they may have to help the public force. Only the commission can conduct work in this regard, the National Liberation Party's political committee says. This provision was adopted in view of the crisis on the northern border.

BRIEFS

BANANA EXPORTS--During the first 6 months of 1978, banana sales abroad totaled 519 million kilos, an increase of 10.9 percent. A Central Bank report adds that the cost of the exports totaled $72.4 million, $5.9 million more than during the first 6 months of 1977. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA]

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--According to a poll taken by the Planning and Labor Department of the Labor Ministry and the Statistics and Census Directorate of the Economy Ministry, the unemployment rate in Costa Rica is between 4 and 5 percent, with 32,000 unemployed. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA]

NEW LABOR UNION SECRETARY--Jose Manuel Granados Duarte, new secretary general of the union of workers of the port administration board for the economic development of the Atlantic coast, said yesterday that the Limon unions are working for full democratization. He said that as a first measure, the union has decided to withdraw from the National Federation of Government Employees because of its Marxist orientation. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 Nov 78 pp 1, 8 PA]

NICARAGUAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE--A committee on immigration and employment for Nicaraguan refugees has been appointed. It will begin operating in Liberia today. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 78 PA]

EL SALVADOR

'MYSTERIOUS' EXPLOSION KILLS THREE IN EL PLAYON

PA271932Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1519 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Three persons were blown to pieces by a bomb that exploded over the weekend in the rural community of El Playon, 25 km north of this capital.

The bodies were disintegrated by the blast and could not be identified because they were strewn over a wide area. El Playon's inhabitants have not provided any information on this mysterious explosion.

FPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR SAN MIGUEL BOMBINGS

PA271933Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) have claimed credit for the dynamite bombings that took place on Saturday in San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador, it was learned here today.

One of the explosions started a fire at the [word indistinct] of "Bayer Quimicas Unidas, S.A." The fire destroyed the entire installation, which was used mainly to store insecticides and fertilizers.

Another bomb was placed at the main entrance of the headquarters of the ruling National Conciliation Party (PCN) in San Miguel.

No casualties were reported in either case.

BRIEFS

PRC COTTON PURCHASE--San Salvador, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The PRC today formalized the purchase of 30,000 bales of Salvadoran cotton worth $10,000. A trade mission of the official Chinese textile importing and exporting firm Chinatex is in El Salvador to sign the final agreement. This is the first direct commercial transaction between the two countries. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

INTERNATIONAL MEDIATORS THREATEN TO LEAVE IN 72 HOURS

PA271936Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (AFP)--The international mediation commission that is seeking a solution to the political crisis in Nicaragua announced that it will leave this country within 72 hours if no agreement has been reached by then.

Commission members William Bowdler of the United States, Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic and Alfredo Obiols of Guatemala said they will end their efforts on Thursday, 30 November at 1000 if the two parties in the dispute do not reach an agreement.

Contradicting President Anastasio Somoza, who turned down the so-called "Washington Plan" proposed by the commission, the mediators maintained that their proposal is not detrimental since Article 187 of the Nicaraguan Constitution deals with voluntary withdrawal from the presidency by the chief of state.

The commission urged the Nicaraguans to make one last effort to achieve a peaceful agreement and insisted that their activities are not an attempt to interfere in the nation's domestic affairs.

The mediation commission's ultimatum occurs just as rumors are circulating that Somoza has hinted to the opposition the possibility of withdrawing if the broad front accepts the plebiscite as he proposed. This could occur if the Nationalist Liberal Party emerges as the minority as the result of a popular referendum. It has not been confirmed, however, if Somoza is willing to formally accept the arrangement.

Rumors have also been circulating that the Socialist Party and the movement of high school students are insisting that the Broad Opposition Front soften its position and begin to move toward accepting a plebiscite. The student movement has participated widely in the intense nationwide protests against Somoza this year.

Government Rejects Mediators' Deadline

PA280406Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza's government today violently rejected, through the government broadcasting station, the 72-hour deadline given by the international mediating commission to reach an agreement with the Nicaraguan opposition. The station attacked the commission, recalling that mediation had been accepted to negotiate in good faith and not to give orders to the government.

The negotiations between the authorities and the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] were broken off after both sides rejected the so-called "Washington Plan" proposing a plebiscite. However, certain talks were held in a rather unfriendly climate during the past week as a last resort to obtain peace between the belligerent parties.

The FAO met today to once more examine the situation and a communique is expected at any moment. Rafael Cordova Rivas, president of the Democratic Liberation Union and member of the FAO political commission, reaffirmed that the opposition front has nothing to discuss with the commission and that it maintains its irreversible position of demanding Somoza's resignation prior to any agreement.

The FAO added that several presidents have resigned in Nicaragua's history in order to prevent bloodshed. He was referring to the Nationalist Liberal Party's argument that Somoza's resignation would be unconstitutional.

FAO ASKS U.S., OAS TO CONDEMN NICARAGUAN REGIME

PA271439Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua--The Broad Opposition Front [FAO] has urged the United States and the OAS to condemn the Nicaraguan Government for the crime of genocide committed against the 2.5 million persons of this country.

In a lengthy document issued this weekend, the FAO addressed the OAS member countries and requested that they make the Nicaragua case a concern of their own. The document notes that, according to the report given to the OAS by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the Nicaraguan Government committed the crime of genocide in its repression of the Sandinist offensive in September.

CP SECRETARY GENERAL CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST SOMOZA

PA272356Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[By Beatriz Denis]

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (AFP)--During an interview with AFP today, Elias Altamirano, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, issued a call for unity of the political forces in Nicaragua to topple Somozism. Cofounder of the United People's Movement (MPU), which (?unites) 23 hardline leftwing organizations, the 44-year-old union leader favors joining the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), whose efforts at mediation failed, "but only to overthrow Somoza," he explained.

The MPU, which was created in July 1978, has always denounced international mediation as "cloaked interference by the United States in the country's internal affairs and, therefore, even though we joined forces with management for last August's general strike, we broke off with FAO because we disagreed with its acceptance of the mediators," he noted.

Concerning the Sandinist Front Tertiary faction, to which Ernesto Cardenal and Eden Pastora belong, he condemned what he called its "opportunism" and "irresponsibility," which "jeopardize the struggle of the people's organizations in Nicaragua." As an example, he cited the attack on the National Palace in the middle of August which "as an internal consequence resulted in the Chamber of Industry's decision not to participate in the management lockout, and forcing the trade unions to rush the movement which partially failed," he recalled.

The MPU, he went on, recognizes as the Sandinist National Liberation Front only the two groups which are also founders of the United People's Movement: the Prolonged People's War faction and the Proletarian factions. The "Tertiaries" are supported both nationally and internationally by social democracy. Proof is their attendance of the Socialist International congress in Lisbon, he said. They want to preserve the status quo and not endanger big U.S. capital. Even though "we recognize their anti-Somoza struggle, we consider them reformists," he stressed.

The MPU, which has its roots among the poorest strata in the country, he said, would agree to fight along with the FAO and the Tertiaries "since we must employ all forces so Somoza will fall."

If "our joint action wins due to the people's struggle, we want a real democratic unity government to be established which will fulfill the promises made to the people concerning the improvement of their living conditions." "We would accept a provisional government with some of the members of the so-called Group of 12 (currently in asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Managua) as long as it is short-lived," he specified.

Asked about the possibility of a popular insurrection one of these days, he answered that the Nicaraguan people are always on the brink of one. First must come social awareness as to why the struggle is necessary, however, and also weapons have to be obtained, "which may or may not have occurred," he recalled. Therefore, he emaphsized, "I condemn the September initiative of the Tertiaries, which cost the lives of many people."

The MPU, he continued, does not, properly speaking, have an insurrectional policy. Rather, it believes armed struggle is only one means for overthrowing Somozism.

"We are responsible before the people, and we are not going to launch them against the army so that they will be killed, as happened after the September insurrection. But all groups within the movement are aware that the struggle will result in armed insurrection."

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES COSTA RICA'S CARAZO

PA251552Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The irresponsibility and exhibitionism of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio is reaching unexpected levels. The erratic way in which the Costa Rican chief of state reacts is so absurd that if he were not president, it could be thought that he is a show girl [vedette] because of the wandering and out-of-order statements he has made.

Not only has he falsely accused Nicaragua of violating Costa Rican territory when in fact it was Costa Rica which committed a violation against Nicaragua, but now he is saying that the Civil Guard who died in the clash did not die from bullet wounds but as a result of blows to the head from rifle butts. Such a statement from a president diminishes his credibility and proves that his role as president fits him like the pants of a clown.

Another blunder of the tragicomic Carazo Odio regime has been to state that Captain Carmelo Diaz was drugged in order to get him to make statements contrary to those made by the Costa Rican chief of state. The truth is that Carazo has realized that he went to extremes when he broke relations with Nicaragua, alleging that his territory had been violated. When he realized that his own captain had corrected him, be began trying to make it appear that Captain Diaz was drugged. Such an illogical statement makes Carazo Odio appear not only as the ruler who tells the worst lies in America, but also as a man who is dying to get publicity and who is a megalomaniac.

He is afraid of the National Guard and sees it even in his soup.

COSTA RICA OBSTRUCTING CACM LOAN TO NICARAGUA

PA280211Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov, (ACAN-EFE)--The suspension of diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has aborted technical and political conferences of the Central American Common Market [CACM].

Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, said today that the Costa Rican delegate's "deliberate" absence from two meetings called by the Central American Monetary Council--thereby blocking a $20-million loan for Nicaragua--"has initiated the actual disintegration of integration."

Incer Barquero implied that Nicaragua will assume a similar attitude in the Central American Bank of economic integration and other organizations in which its presence is required for approval of socioeconomic development projects within the region. Nicaragua requires urgent approval of the loan to solve balance of payments problems. As a member of the Central American Monetary Council, Nicaragua has a right to the loan out of a special fund which was created to give governments appropriate aid during economic crises such as the one being experienced by his country, explained Incer Barquero.

A similar request submitted to the International Monetary Fund by the Nicaraguan Government last month was intentionally postponed as a result of political manipulations by the U.S. Government to pressure the Nicaraguan Government into respecting human rights in the country. Incer Barquero insisted that "the organizations of the Central American economic integration will not be able to operate in the future so long as certain governments persist in trying to affect Nicaragua's interests."

WORLD BANK3 WARNED OF POSSIBLE DELAYS IN REPAYING DEBTS

PA242109Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1533 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that Nicaragua has notified the world's principal banks that there may be delays in payments on principal and interest on foreign commercial debts of the central government, the housing bank and the national bank. Confirming this news, Central Bank President Roberto Incer Barquero made the following statement:

The president of the Central Bank and the Nicaraguan finance minister have explained to the world's principal banks that in view of the situation created by the suspension of Nicaragua's operations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which have weakened the Central Bank's international reserves, in the coming months there may be delays in payments on principal and interest on the foreign commercial debts of the central government, the housing bank and the national bank.

Other state institutions are repaying their debts on time, and private financial institutions have obtained from most of the banks automatic renewal of their lines of credit by paying only the interest.

Nicaragua recently withdrew a request for a compensatory $20-million loan from the IMF after a decision was postponed twice at the request of the United States. Nicaragua has alleged political motives.

A Nicaraguan request to the Central American Monetary Council for a $20-million compensatory credit will be discussed today in Guatemala.

REPORT ON MATERIAL LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER FIGHTING

PA261449Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua--According to a report issued today by the Central American Business Administration Institute, the first institution to carry out a serious research effort with regard to the violent events that took place in Nicaragua in September, material losses in the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli amounted to 463 million cordobas, or $66.1 million.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS GROUPS FAVOR CASTRO-EXILES DIALOG

FL271844Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban Ecumenical Council, the Christian Student Movement and the Salvation Army--local religious organizations--have come out in favor of the beginning of the dialog between government authorities and representatives of the Cuban community abroad. In their statements these religious organizations stress the humanitarian sense of the revolution and the need to reunite the Cuban family, among other aspects.

ISER MOJENA DEMANDS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM OCCUPIED LANDS

FL271904Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Omar Iser Mojena, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, today said that there can be no solution to the Mideast problem unless the interests of the people of the area are satisfied. In speaking at the Arab people's conference in Damascus, the Cuban delegate demanded Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. He also expressed his country's support for national liberation movements in the struggle against international reaction, Zionism and apartheid.

Popular, political and labor organizations of all Arab countries and guests from other parts of the world are attending the conference which was convened to examine the situation created in the Middle East following the Camp David agreements.

The Cuban delegation led by Iser Mojena has been received by (Howas Saiyaz), member of the Ba'th Party national command and chief of the Syrian foreign resources [as heard] bureau; and (Inar Amdi), secretary general of the Arab people's conference.

ARNALDO MILIAN CASTRO PRAISES CATTLE-RAISING ACHIEVEMENTS

FL242141Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the PCC Politburo, has toured cattle and agricultural development sites in Granma Province. Milian toured the 14 de Julio cattle enterprise in Jiguani municipality and the Santa Ursula livestock breeding farm of that entity where he praised the high figures achieved in the average weight of cattle and the decrease in the death rate of calves.

In Bayamo municipality Milian toured a factory which manufactures dehydrated plant protein for cattle feed. It is under construction and will reach a daily production of 60 metric tons. At the miscellaneous crop enterprise in Yara municipality Milian praised the work undertaken which has produced 11,000 quintales per caballeria of Japanese Malanga in the first ten harvests.

SUGAR MILL GAS PIPELINE INAUGURATED IN HAVANA PROVINCE

FL251754Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The first gas pipeline to be installed in this country for use by the sugar industry has been inaugurated at the Camilo Cienfuegos sugar mill in Santa Cruz del Norte municipality, Havana Province. It has a daily capacity of 30,000 cubic meters of gas and it will make it possible to save more than 3 million gallons of petroleum annually, or 15 percent of the volume used by this sugar mill.

MACHADO VENTURA MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

FL242211Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Politburo, today has met with a delegation from the CPSU which is headed by Sergey Shabashov, first secretary of the provincial committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet [position as heard]. At the fraternal meeting they exchanged experiences on party work in the two countries and on other questions of mutual interest.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVING FOR CTC LABOR CONGRESS

FL251749Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Many delegations already have arrived to participate in the 14th congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. It is expected that all delegations will have arrived in our country by Monday.

The first delegation to arrive was that of the national union of Angolan workers led by International Relations Secretary (Fernando de los Santos). The representatives of the national union of Guinea-Bissau workers, national union of Tanzanian workers and federation of trade unions of Madagascar also have arrived.

WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino and WFTU America Department Secretary Juan Ponce will arrive today.

According to reports, a large contingent of delegations representing almost 50 percent of the invited delegations will arrive today on flights from Prague and Madrid. Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the central council of the Czechoslovak revolutionary labor movement, vice president of the WFTU and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Politburo, is among those scheduled to arrive today, Saturday.

The flight bringing the Soviet delegation headed by Aleksandr (Shibal), chairman of central council of the Soviet trade unions has been announced for tomorrow, Sunday.

Angolan Workers' Delegation

FL241151Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A delegation of the national union of Angolan workers was the first international group to arrive in our country to attend the 14th congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers. The delegation is headed by Fernando de los Santos, secretary for foreign relations of the Angolan trade union organization.

Yugoslav Delegation Named

FL241957Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] (Djordje Lafic), secretariat council member of the confederation of trade unions of Yugoslavia, will head the delegation from this organization to the 14th congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. The Yugoslav delegation also includes (Goran Hukovic), an official from the International Relations Department of that council.

A CTC delegation headed by Luis Martell Rosas, member of the CTC secretariat and secretary general of the sugar industry workers union, this week attended the 8th congress of the Yugoslav trade unions which concluded on Thursday.

Martell Rosas visited a sugar mill in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, located some 30 km from Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia.

ARRIVAL OF ANGOLAN DELEGATION MARKS TALKS' OPENING

L241129Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and second vice prime minister of the government of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrived in this capital accompanied by a delegation to participate in the second meeting of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politiburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, welcomed the visitor at the air terminal. Ramiro Valdes heads the Cuban side in the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission.

Delegation Members

FL241733Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The meeting of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation began this morning at the main offices of the Council of (?Ministers) executive committee. Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and second vice prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola, heads the Angolan delegation, which is also composed of Bemvindo Pitra, secretary of state for cooperation and secretary of the delegation, (Manuel Bendrigo) and a group of Angolan officials.

Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, heads the Cuban delegation, which is also composed of Hector Rodriguez LLompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre and other officials.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL272246Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and second deputy prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. Rocha Dilolua is chairing the second meeting of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It [the Angolan delegation] includes Bemvindo Rafael Pitra, secretary of state for cooperation, and Luis Neto, charge d'affairs of the Angolan Embassy in Cuba.

Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and other officials of this committee attended the meeting [with Rodriguez] for the Cuban side. The growing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and matters dealing with the second meeting of the Cuban-Angolan cooperation commission were discussed at the fraternal meeting.

JAMAICAN MINISTER BERTRAM ARRIVES EN ROUTE HOME

FL271818Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Arnold Bertram, Jamaican minister of state for information and culture, who arrived in this capital en routeto his country, today will visit centers of cultural and artistic interest.

On his arrival he was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Armando Hart, minister of culture, and Haydee Santamaria, director of the Casa de las Americas; both are members of the Council of State. The Jamaican minister of state, accompanied by Hart and Antonio Nunez Jimenez, vice minister of culture, and Julio Garcia Espinosa, president of the [Ministry of Culture] technical advisory council, yesterday also attended the evening Cuban national (?dance) which was held in the Mella Theater.

HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA REPORTED

Reception in Prague

FL231456Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 23 Nov 78 FL

[Text] In Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cuban Council of State member and Council of Ministers Vice President Joel Domenech Benitez was received by Fuels and Power First Vice Minister Jan Goldschmidt. During the talks, which were attended by Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pedro Luis Torres, matters related to bilateral cooperation in that sphere were evaluated. Both sides expressed their confidence that the talks being conducted by the Czechoslovak-Cuban committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation will be useful and advantageous in all senses.

The agenda of the committee's fifth meeting includes the evaluation of concrete problems in the development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technical sectors.

Zahradnik, Domenech Benitez Attend Party

FL251857Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pedro Luis Torres has hosted a cocktail party in Prague in honor of Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Cuban Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers. Domenech Benitez, who participated in the fifth meeting of the Czechoslovak-Cuban commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which ended yesterday headed our country's delegation to this meeting. Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and other officials attended the party.

Return Home

FL280159Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0154 GMT 28 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has returned home after several days of negotiations in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

FL241756Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Bucharest--Cuba and Romania today signed a cooperation program in the fields of science, education and culture for the years 1979 and 1980. The document was signed by Ambassador Valentin Lipatti for the Romanian side and Cuban Ambassador to Bucharest Humberto Castello. Participating in the signing ceremony were Jose Antonio Orta, chief of Cuba's Foreign Ministry Cultural Relations Department, and officials of the Romanian Foreign Ministry and Cuban Embassy in that capital.

Cuba and Romania today also signed in Bucharest an agreement on postal service and telecommunications. The document was signed by Georghe Airineri, deputy minister of Romania's Transportation and Telecommunications Ministry, and Rene Hernandez Cartaya, first vice minister of Cuba's Communications Ministry.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING BULGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL REPORTED

Press Conference Held

FL232051Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 23 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and the State Council and chairman of the national council of the Fatherland Front, has chaired a press conference given by a Bulgarian delegation in Santiago de Cuba. The press conference dealt with the exchange of experiences between the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the Cuban Committees for Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

Pencho Kubadinski said that the Bulgarian mass organization was created in 1942 on the initiative of Georgi Dimitrov and that it currently carries out various activities at the direction of the party and government.

Kubadinski stressed that experiences on common tasks undertaken in defense of the gains of the two peoples were explained during the exchange [with the CDR]. Fatherland Front Chairman Pencho Kubadinski was interested in future relations between the cities of Varna and Santiago de Cuba. Both cities have big ports and similar circumstances in developing transportation and industry and they have a heroic tradition of revolutionary struggle, Kubadinski added. He concluded by conveying warm greetings to the people of Santiago for their hospitality during his stay in that city and he wished success in the new tasks planned by the CDR.

Agreement Signed

FL242151Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Today a cooperation agreement was signed at the Habana Libre Hotel between the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front. The document was signed by Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the CDR, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the national council of the Fatherland Front.

Those attending included Maria Teresa Malmierca, vice national coordinator of the CDR, Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Bonch Mitev, and members of the National Secretariat of the organization. The agreement calls for the exchange of experiences between the CDR and the Fatherland Front in the tasks they carry out with the masses in support of the party and government in the political, social and economic fields.

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, has expressed satisfaction over his visit to Cuba, where he was able to see how the building of socialism is progressing in our country. He also had words of praise for the extraordinary task being done by the CDR and added that the signing of this agreement will aid in strengthening relations even more between Bulgaria and Cuba.

For his part, Jorge Lezcano Perez, national coordinator of the CDR, stressed Bulgarian Fatherland Front cooperation, especially at the meeting held recently in Berlin at which Cuba was chosen as the next site for the nationalfront's meeting. Lastly, Lezcano said that he was convinced that this agreement just signed will contribute to the exchange of experiences and that the top-level Bulgarian visit has been very fruitful.

Castro Receives Kubadinski

FL251719Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night received at the Central Committee offices Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Politburo and chairman of that country's Fatherland Front. During the meeting, the Bulgarian leader conveyed to Fidel greetings from the BCP Politburo and Central Committee and a personal message from BCP Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov.

Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, attended the meeting.

Kubadinski Visits Livestock Farm

FL251841Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The program of activities undertaken in our country by Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member Pencho Kubadinski and his delegation has included a visit to the Valles de Picadura livestock farm, where they were received by Ramon Castro, national work hero and director of the farm. The visitors were briefed on the work done so far by the farm's peasants and workers. Pencho Kubadinski and his entourage visited installations of the livestock farm, including milking areas and the peasant communities of Pena del Leon and Victoria de Vietnam in Ceiba Mocha, where the Bulgarian Fatherland Front chairman met with peasant Jose Manuel Hernandez, who lives in the area.

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL271209Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A delegation from Guinea-Bissau, headed by (Fernando Ferreira), commissioner of communications of that African country, has toured the Isle of Youth special municipality, accompanied by Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban minister of communications. The delegation visited the modern telephone center in Nueva Gerona, the former Modelo Prison--today Museum of the Revolution--and the (Eduardo Mondrande) rural school, among others.

BRIEFS

FMC NATIONAL MEETING--The national meeting of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], which will examine the accomplishments of the period June to October of the current year in the different spheres of the organization, began this morning. The meeting, which will end tomorrow, will hold its work sessions at the Fe del Valle FMC national cadre school in this capital with the participation of the 14 provinces and the special municipality of the Isle of Youth. All members of the national and provincial secretariats and chiefs of departments as well as guests representing political and mass organizations are participating in the event. The ideological, production, social work and organization departments as well as the general secretariat will submit extensive reports on the work accomplished during these 5 months to the work committees. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 23 Nov 78 FL]

BARBADOS

SPACE RESEARCH CORPORATION TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA241922Y Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Nov (AFP)--Canada's Space Research Corporation (SRC) is quitting the Barbados, an official spokesman announced today.

The SRC has informed the Barbados Government of its intention of pulling out of the Caribbean island, as well as of the associated state of Antigua.

The SRC has been accused of shipping arms to South Africa, but the corporation, which has been established here since 1966, denied the allegations.

The controversy came into the open in October last year when Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo was quoted in Canada as saying that arms had reached South Africa and Rhodesia via Antigua.

The Antiguan Government subsequently issued a statement that it would never knowingly allow the island to be used for the shipment of arms to racist regimes. A Canadian Government investigation failed to produce conclusive evidence that the SRV was shipping arms through Antigua.

Three days ago the Barbados Government instructed the SRC to confine its activities in the island to the specifications in its contract with the administration.

JAMAICA

TOURISM MARKETING PLANS WITH CUBA REPORTED

FL221915Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Minister of State for Tourism Jack Stephenson has said that the next area of participation between Jamaica and Cuba in tourism will be the joint marketing of holiday packages in Europe.

Mr Stephenson said this at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday morning, when he welcomed 25 Cuban hotel workers who arrived in the island the previous night to do a three-month training course in various aspects of hotel operation.

According to a tourist board release, Jamaica's offer of assistance in the training of Cuban hotel workers is part of a bilateral agreement signed between both countries last year.

Mr Stephenson said that this is the first phase in "the tourism aspect" of the agreement. The next phase will be the joint marketing of holiday tours--mainly charter packages--in parts of Europe, the JTB [Jamaica Tourist Board] release said.

On the operation of Jamaica's hotel industry, the tourism minister of state told the Cubans that while government owned and operated the major hotels in the island, a sum of money had to be paid out each month for the use of their names. "The reason for this is quite simple," Mr Stephenson said, "it is easier to market internationally-known hotels like a Sheraton or an Intercontinental."

In addition to the on-the-job training, the participants will also attend seminars during their stay.